

32. *CHLOROPHYTUM ARUNDINACEUM* BAKER (LILIACEAE)
IN MAHARASHTRA

(With five text-figures)

Chlorophytum arundinaceum, (family Liliaceae) was newly collected from Chandrapur district, Maharashtra. The species has not been earlier recorded by Cooke (1901-08) or by Haines (1916).

In view of the absence of any known published illustration of the plant, a drawing is given along with a few salient points below, based on the study of our specimens (*see text-figures on p. 173*).

Chlorophytum arundinaceum Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. 15: 323, 1876; Fl. Brit. India 6: 333, 1892.

Herb. Leaves lanceolate-oblong. Scape long, racemes \pm 12 cm long. Pedicels about

6 mm long in flower, 9-10 mm in fruit, articulated at or below the middle. Perianth outer 9-10 \times 3 mm oblong or elliptic oblong. Inner 9-10 \times 3.5 mm oblong-lanceolate, both five nerved. Anthers 6 mm long, filaments 2-3 mm long. Stigma simple. Capsule subglobose. Fl. & Frt.: July-October.

Loc.: Bhambra nallah (Allapalli) Malhotra 135799.

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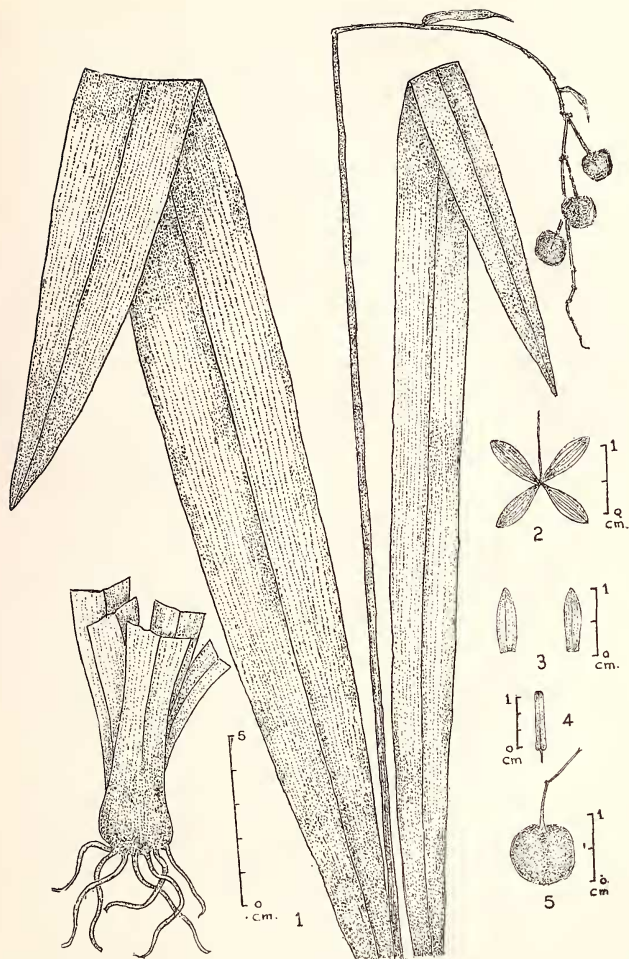
S. K. MALHOTRA
SIRASALA MOORTHY

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33. NOMENCLATURE OF SOME BULBOUS LILIACEAE OF INDIA

In the Flora of British India, J. D. Hooker recognised 5 species under genus *Urginea* Steinh. Subsequently Blatter & McCann (1928) described *U. polyantha* from Western India and Boraiah *et* Fatima (1970) have added *U. govindappae* from Karnataka. However, during a recent revision of the genus from India, Deb & Dasgupta (1974) have reduced *U. coromandeliana* Hook. f. and *U. govindappae* as synonyms under *U. indica* (Roxb.) Kunth, with the result they recognise only 4 species in India, namely *U. indica*, *U. congesta* Wt., *U. polyantha* and *U. polyphylla* Hook. f. Jessop (1977) while critically analysing the

bulbous Liliaceae of Africa, is of the opinion that the genera *Urginea* Steinh., *Idotheae* Kunth, *Thuranthos* Wright, *Urgineopsis* Compton and *Drimia* Jacq. ex Willd. are closely allied to each other having no reliable constant distinguishing character to separate them and hence he preferred to treat them all under *Drimia* Jacq. ex Willd., the earliest valid name. The differences between *Urginea* and *Drimia* are essentially based on their perianth being reflexed or not, the nature of perianth tube and colour of the bulbs. The degree of fusion of the perianth tube considerably varies and overlaps in both the genera and although a



Figs. 1-5. *Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker: 1. Habit; 2 & 3. Perianth and Gynoecium; 4. Stamen; 5. Capsule. (For description see p. 172).

majority of the species under *Urginea* from India have only white bulbs, a few (from South Africa) have red bulbs as well. Further, in Indian species of *Urginea*, it is also observed that perianth segments are spreading and get reflexed either partially or wholly when fully opened. The arguments put forth by Jessop are convincing and equally apply to the Indian species of *Urginea*. As a result new combinations have been suggested for the other 3 Indian species, the one *Urginea indica* (Roxb.) Jessop *comb. nov.* along with other 22 new combinations effected by Jessop (l.c.).

1. *Drimia congesta* (Wt.) Ansari et Raghavan *comb. nov.*

Urginea congesta Wt. Icon. t. 2064 (Left-

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hand fig.) 1853; Baker in J. Linn. Soc. 13: 218, 1873. Deb & Dasgupta in Bull. bot. Surv. India 16: 121-122. 1974.

2. *Drimia polyantha* (Blatt. et McC.) Ansari et Raghavan, *comb. nov.*

Urginea polyantha Blatt. et McC. in J. Bomb. nat. Hist. Soc. 32: 735. Deb & Dasgupta l.c. 122-123. 1974.

3. *Drimia polyphylla* (Hook. f.) Ansari et Raghavan, *comb. nov.*

Urginea polyphylla Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 6: 348. 1892; Deb & Dasgupta l.c. 123. 1974.

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M. Y. ANSARI
R. SUNDARA RAGHAVAN

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BORAI AH, G. & FATIMA, T. K. (1970): Cytotaxonomy of *Urginea govindappae* sp. nov. Bull. bot. Surv. India 12: 128-131.

JESSOP, J. P. (1977): Studies in the Bulbous

Liliaceae in South Africa: 7. The taxonomy of *Drimia* and certain allied genera. Jour. S. Afr. Bot. 43(4): 265-319.

34. HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED FOLLICLES OF *MARSDENIA BRUNONIANA* WT. & ARN. AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

(With three text-figures)

R. Wight and G. A. Walker-Arnott (1834) described *Marsdenia brunoniana* without fruits based on his collections "*Wight! Cat. n. 1524*—Prope Columala". It is understood from correspondence with Kew Herbarium that the 4 type sheets are of specimens all in flowering condition, as is another unnumbered sheet from Wight's herbarium; and only one sheet

has the reference on distribution "Coromandel". In the literature the references on its distribution are "COROMANDEL, near Co-termala" (Hooker 1883); "Prope Columala" (Wight 1834); and "near Columala (Kollimalais?)" (Gamble 1923). Further there is no specimen of this species represented either in Madras Herbarium (MH) or in Central